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No. 16388.

號六十月一十年五十五百九千壹

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1915.

卯乙亥歲年四國民華中

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before the intended hour of departure,  
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stating the name of the steamer or other  
vessel on the hour of the train by which  
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Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

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Terms:- From \$5 per day mix.

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Hongkong, July 5, 1915

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Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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HIGHEST GRADE  
BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the  
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New well-known throughout the East for  
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Competes with the best quality English Coke for  
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ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

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For particulars, apply to

**K. KATO,**  
Manager,  
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,  
HONGKONG.

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the business of GUARDS & COM-  
PANY, EASTERN PRINTING OFFICE,  
will be carried on under New Management  
as from this date.

The new proprietors will not be responsible  
for any debts contracted prior to the  
10th November, 1915, particulars of which  
may be forwarded to Mr. C. A. RAY,  
care of Messrs. Lowe, Brown &  
Matthews, Liquidators of Guards & Co.,  
Limited.

Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1915. 977

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CAN ALWAYS GET FROM US  
THE BEST QUALITY  
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BEEF AND MUTTON  
AND  
AUSTRALIAN  
FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB,  
RABBITS AND HARES.

OUR FRESH MILK  
AND OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS  
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THE BEST IN THE EAST.

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DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESI-  
DENCE-STANDING in its own  
grounds, situated at Tai Po containing four  
rooms, out offices etc. electric light.

For particulars apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Oct. 30, 1915. 834

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Exporters &amp; Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents

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SHANGHAI AND

HANKOW.

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PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM  
MADE IN LONDON BY ALL CHEMISTS

To ensure perfection in cigarettes  
insist upon seeing the above trade  
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"FELUGGA" AND "SPECIALS"

## THE GRETNA DISASTER.

## THE TWO SIGNALMEN CONVICTED.

A sequel to the Gretna railway disaster  
on May 22, in which a troop train was in-  
volved and over 200 lives were lost, was  
heard in the High Court at Edinburgh on  
September 14, when three railwaymen  
appeared on trial on a charge of culpable  
homicide. The accused were George  
Meakin, signalman, Gretna; George Hut-  
chinson, fireman, Gretna; and James  
Tinsley, signalman, Gretna.

Meakin was charged with having failed  
to place a lever collar on the handle of his  
lever marking the signal which he had pro-  
tected the main line and having failed to give the  
blocking back signal that the main line was  
not clear; Hutchinson, the fireman of the  
passenger train which was standing on the  
main line, with returning to his train from  
the signal box without having received the  
assurance that his train was protected; and  
Tinsley with accepting the troop train when  
he was aware the other passenger train was  
on the line.

The Lord Chief Justice-General, Lord  
Stathelby (formerly Mr. Alexander Craik),  
presided, and the case created considerable  
local interest in view of the fact that among  
the troops involved was a contingent of the  
7th Royal Scots.

## FIVE TRAINS INVOLVED.

The first witness, William Alexander  
Patterson, chief engineer of the Caledonian  
Railway Company, detailed the position of  
the various lines at Queen's Hill, and said  
there were five trains involved in the  
smash—two goods trains, a local train,  
the troop train, and the express from London  
to Glasgow.

Robert Killick, assistant superintendent  
of the Caledonian Railway, said signalmen  
were forbidden to change duty unless at the  
hours prescribed. He described a lever  
collar as an appliance which was placed  
over the handle of the levers so as mechan-  
ically to obstruct the signal and thus act as  
a reminder to the signalman. The estimate  
of killed was 207 and injured 245. The  
total of killed might not be strictly accurate  
as the military authorities had not had an  
opportunity of correcting the figures; and  
some of the men posted as missing had since  
turned up at the Dardanelles. The regi-  
ment involved in the disaster was the 7th  
Royal Scots.

In cross-examination, Mr. Killick said that  
both Tinsley and Meakin were capable  
men, and their work had been quite  
satisfactory. The troop train had made a  
difference to signalmen in such cases as  
that of Queen's Hill. The coming of fire  
trains together was certainly an exceptional  
state of circumstances.

Further evidence bore out facts already  
reported, including Tinsley's admission that  
he "forgot the local passenger train," and  
had made arrangements with Meakin  
whereby he should come out a little later  
on that particular shift.

A SEARCHING PAGE.  
The Lord Justice-General said that rarely  
had there been a clearer or more simple  
case. There was no question before them  
of credibility of witnesses, and no con-  
tradiction of evidence. They were not  
called on to believe one witness and dis-  
believe another. The material facts were  
undisputed and clear. At 6.45 on the  
morning of the day in question the men in  
the signal box at Queen's Hill were asked  
to accept the troop train coming from the  
North. They accepted it. That meant  
that they gave the signal to the North that  
the line was clear, and that the troop  
train might safely proceed on. At that  
very moment when that signal was  
given, there was before the very eyes of  
the two men in the signal box, a local  
train which was obstructing the up  
line on which the troop train was  
to run. One man in the signal box had  
actually left that train a few minutes  
before, just at the time when it was being  
shunted on to the up line. The other man  
had, a few minutes before, actually directed  
the local train to leave the down main and  
go on to the up main. That was the  
startling fact that confronted the jury.  
If they could explain that fact consistently  
with the two men having faithfully and  
honestly discharged their duties, they  
would acquit them. If they could not ex-  
plain that fact, they must convict them. If  
they must convict them, they must convict them  
at twenty minutes to nine, and retired in  
eight minutes.

In reply to Mr. Craik, E.C., Clerk of  
Court, the foreman stated that the jury  
unanimously found Hutchinson and Meakin  
guilty and Tinsley guilty on all points.  
Hutchinson was dismissed from the dock.

The Lord Justice-General moved for sentence  
on Meakin and Tinsley. He said that the pri-  
soners Meakin and Tinsley, said that each  
of them had, since the dreadful occurrence,  
suffered in a shocking fashion. They had  
lost a nervous breakdown, and had suffered  
from sleeplessness and mental anguish.

## TAKING EVERYTHING INTO CONSIDERATION, HE

asked his Lordship to impose as lenient a  
sentence as he might think proper.

The Lord Justice-General, in passing  
sentence, said that for his part he would  
add nothing to add to the bitterness and  
lifelong remorse the prisoners must feel at  
the thought of the awful consequences of  
their gross breach of duty of which they  
had been convicted. He saw room for  
showing a distinction in the cases. He  
passed sentence of eighteen months' im-  
prisonment on Meakin, and three years' im-  
prisonment on Tinsley.

## GENERAL SARRAIL.

General Sarrail, Chief of French the  
armies of the Orient, of whom more will  
probably be heard in the Serbian operations,  
has had exclusively a Metropolitan career,  
a good part of which was spent in Paris,  
where he was attached to the Chamber and  
Senate as commander and as a colonel.

After his military career, he was  
division, and then an army corps. General  
Sarrail was, at the publication, entrusted  
with the Trousaine army, which  
covered Verdun and the Argonne against  
the more powerful army of the Crown Prince.

He proved by his decision and energy one  
of the victors of the Marne—his soldiers  
deserved the name of "Lions of the Argonne,"  
bestowed upon them—and later, he suc-  
cessfully resisted the advance of the pug-  
nacious son of the Kaiser and foiled his  
repeated attempts at encircling the Verdun  
camp stretches. On New Year's day the  
Crown Prince sent to him his personal  
inscribed: "Le Prince Imperial, a son  
vaillant adversaire," a delicate attention  
to which the defender of the Argonne found  
no time to answer. Like General Joffre,  
de Castelnau, and Gallieni, who have  
made their mark in this war, General  
Sarrail is a "militaire" (southerner).  
Unlike most of his colleagues, who consider  
the "noble profession of arms" as being  
incompatible with politics, he has never  
ceased his sympathy with the Radical-  
Socialist cause, and of late he has been  
frequently referred to in the Chamber as  
the "General-Republican." This does not  
prevent his exceptional abilities, being  
acknowledged by all parties. He is besides,  
a gentleman of genial and bright dis-  
position, and will certainly render valuable  
services in co-operation with the British  
army.

## ROMANTIC DENTIST.

Prison After Life at 210,000 a Year.

"At one time I was a very wealthy  
man," said Henry Lewis Goodman, 61,  
who was found guilty at the Old Bailey  
of obtaining money by fraud. "I lived  
in Hyde Park-gate, had horses and car-  
riages, and was called a millionaire. I  
had 210,000 a year, and was ruined."

Counsel for the prosecution said that  
Goodman, who was described as a dental  
surgeon, had represented to various  
people that he was a doctor and barrister-  
at-law, and that he had formerly held  
an appointment as dentist in the Royal  
Household. He said he did not practise  
at the Bar, as the profession was "poorly  
paid; he had lost his wig, and his wife  
used his gown for dusting. (Laughter.)  
He induced three people to part with  
money for the purpose of exploiting a  
toothache cure.

The prisoner conducted his own de-  
fence. Addressing the jury from the dock  
he denied the charges, and said he was  
the founder of a large dental business.

## LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.

Under Weight, a condition  
of ill-health, and your assist-  
ant powers are decreasing.

**WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND**

Supplies the blood with the  
wanted nourishing and healthy  
flesh building materials. Very  
palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: 21/6 and 32/6

HOW ACTRESSES KEEP  
THEIR GOOD LOOKS.

Many ladies envy their sisters of the  
theatrical profession, and wonder how it is  
that they retain the girlish freshness of  
complexion, the beaming eyes, and the  
vivacity of manner which most women lose  
soon after marriage if not before.

The secret is simple. It is that actresses  
take plenty of exercise, are careful as to  
diet, and pay due attention to the com-  
mon-sense laws of health. That all women  
need, at certain times, a tonic medicine to  
build up the nerves and to assist nature in  
her work, every actress recognizes, and that  
is the reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills  
are so popular among them.

Miss Dorothy Ward, for example, who  
first won fame in "The Dairymaid," at  
the Apollo Theatre, London, and is now  
regarded as one of the best "principal  
boys" in pantomime on the English stage,  
says:—"I recognize how valuable Dr.  
Williams' Pink Pills have been in helping  
me to be well and keep well. What is  
good for the singer is good for the  
actress, that is why I willingly give  
public praise to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.  
It is fully due to them."

All leading medicine dealers throughout  
the world sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills,  
and they are also obtainable, one bottle  
for \$1.00, 6 bottles for \$5.00, post free, from  
the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98,  
Nassau Street, New York.

with branches extending from Brighton  
to Liverpool.

## MONTE CARLO STREET.

It was stated by the police that in  
1890, the prisoner was sentenced to 18  
months' hard labour for obtaining money  
by false pretences. Prior to 1891 he was  
an assistant dentist, and opened a busi-  
ness at Southport. In 1888, he opened  
premises on Ludgate-hill, and branches  
in 13 other towns. When his Ludgate-  
hill premises were taken over by the  
City Corporation he received £3,600 com-  
pensation. He moved to other premises  
on Ludgate-hill, and these were also  
taken over, the amount of compensation  
being £1,750. He then went to other  
premises on Ludgate-hill. In 1896 the  
business was turned into a limited com-  
pany, Goodman and his partner receiving  
40,000 ordinary and 55,000 preference  
shares. The prisoner was adjudged  
bankrupt in 1897. He attributed his  
failure to speculation and gambling. He  
had lived for three or four years at  
Monte Carlo, obtaining his living by a  
system which was successful if not work-  
ed too extensively. Lastly, he had  
been associated with various companies.

The Common Sergeant passed sentence  
of 18 months' second division impris-  
onment.

## 14-YEAR-OLD HERO.

French Boy Who Captured Two Germans.

The Paris "Journal" relates a story of  
the youngest French soldier who has won  
the War Cross on the battlefield.

Gustave Chaston, aged fourteen, left  
Fontainebleau in August last year and  
tried to enlist. Being unable to do so  
he followed two regiments of infantry  
which were leaving Senlis and continued  
to stay with them until they arrived in  
Amiens. There he hid himself until he  
had a chance of fighting for himself.  
He took part in the Marne and Aisne  
battles and at Fontenoy.

Despite the fact that he was shot  
through the shoulder he managed to cap-  
ture two Germans. As soon as he was  
well again he fought in other battles,  
sustaining a "bad wound" in the knee.  
Gustave, who is just out of Great Hos-  
pital, was mentioned in a General Army  
Order, and now he has just been awarded  
the War Cross. Mr. Millard, the  
War Minister, however, has decided that  
he is too young to fight and has accord-  
ingly sent him back to his family.

## FAMOUS SHOT TO RETIRE.

Major J. A. Willingford, formerly of  
the 1st Battalion of the Buffs, was  
shot of the British Army at several days  
whose fine work with the New Zealanders  
at the Dardanelles has been mentioned in  
despatches, is about to retire from the  
Army owing to a strained leg.

Writing to his parents at Newton,  
Montgomeryshire, he says that his leg  
is done. Seven days and nights of real  
scrapping have left him with a strained  
heart, and he has "passed the bar" to  
come to England.

"I tried to stick it," he said, "but for  
four days after we had a heavy rain. The  
Turks off I was crawling round my ribs  
with a stick. I got home with my rero-  
r, four, one at a foot, one at five  
feet, one at ten feet, and one at twenty  
yards. Poor devil! They were young-  
sters of about twenty. At five feet I was  
sick of killing."

## THE HALF SOUV. REIGN.

A great deal of discussion is going on in  
England as to the merits of the half  
sovereign, and the fact that the Treasury  
has decided to recall from the signature of  
the Secretary to the Treasury which they bear  
and "pink" (10s. Notes) are part of  
every day life the abolition of the half  
sovereign has many advocates. Bank  
notes, the only way out of the "pink" yellow  
beg into the jingling, snail and weigh  
them, like tea, by the pound, would doubt-  
less like to have their work lightened, while  
economists point out that the "wage" on  
the smaller gold coin in circulation is  
much greater than on the overage, owing to  
the larger surface exposed in proportion  
to the value. It has been stated that the  
loss on sending bags of half-sovereigns to  
Petrol—a journey of about five days  
would be £1,000. That is to say, if you  
sent £1,000, 2½ halves, it would be  
lost through abrasion.

## DON'T FORGET THE CHEER, SUPPER,

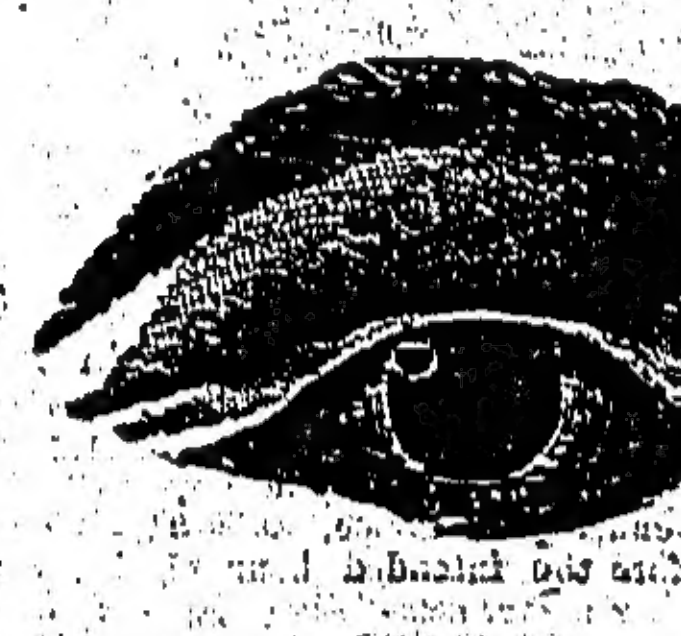
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Hongkong, March 30, 1914.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

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THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3







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POWELL  
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The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOV. 16, 1915.

## THE BUSINESS MAN AND THE CABINET.

In one of the telegrams to hand it will be seen that the Earl of Rosebery has, in a letter to the *Times*, once more advocated the admission to the Cabinet of one whom he would doubtless term "a purely business man." Some years ago his Lordship went one better than this by advocating a "Cabinet of business men," or at least, if our memory serves us well, that a large proportion of the Cabinet should comprise "business men." Lord Rosebery before and since his retirement from active politics has made so many speeches full of advice, more or less acceptable, that it is somewhat difficult to keep along with him so as to do him justice on a point of accuracy—which, of course, is essential, as his Lordship is a man by no means to be taken lightly. As a statesman he has been, in our opinion, a failure, but as one who better than any other deserves the title of the "Nation's orator," he must be given full credit. And in his many speeches he has, as we have pointed out, frequently made some valuable suggestions, and on more than one occasion advocated that in the British Cabinet the voice of the "business man" should be heard and have both weight and effect. In many quarters his Lordship's suggestion was warmly received and in many of the newspapers for some little time afterwards quite an animated controversy proceeded. Then nothing at all happened. Probably nothing at all will happen now that his Lordship has once again brought forward the idea. Not that his Lordship's advocacy will in any way be responsible for the existence of this negative state—on the contrary, for few speakers outside of the Cabinet are likely to have so much weight in such matters as the veteran Statesman who succeeded the great Gladstone as Liberal Premier—but simply because such ideas as the one advocated strike the British mind, which is notoriously slow to adopt revolutionary changes, as being much too drastic for adoption without very serious reflection first taking place.

Those who seriously consider the matter of the admission of one or more business men as an integral and perhaps a permanent part of the Cabinet are first confronted with the difficulty of realising the suggestion. Lord Rosebery's idea that the business man should also be non-political—by which his Lordship doubtless means that he should not be identified actively with any of the great Parties—complicates rather than elucidates the matter. Among the thousands of business men in the United Kingdom there are many who would be valuable acquisitions to any Cabinet. The special invitation of the Prime Minister to certain outstanding business men would probably be sufficient to effect the change, though we are inclined to think that the members of the House of Commons

(perhaps the House of Lords too) would be up in arms against such a step—for are there no great business men in Parliament? And are not business men out of Parliament, who are worth their salt at all, not as keen politicians as any in the House? Of course in a Coalition Cabinet, one sheds one's politics. These are among the little difficulties which beset Lord Rosebery's suggestion. And what is the matter with the present Cabinet and what was wrong with past Cabinets?—His Lordship was at the head of at least one Administration. Are, they not business men, even though they might more fittingly and in perfect good taste be described as professional politicians. In our opinion a full-blown statesman or even a politician merely is not likely to be any the less useful because he is paid for his services to the country. Probably Lord Rosebery, in suggesting that the Cabinet should contain at least one non-political business man member means nothing more than that such inclusion should strengthen the Cabinet in dealing with questions of organisation. Organisation, however, seems more properly to belong to Departments rather than to Cabinets. Of course, an "Organising Department," having as its chief function the guidance of other Departments, might be what Lord Rosebery wishes should be under the special control of his non-political business man member of the Cabinet.

At the present time our national affairs certainly require the most scientific or business-like organisation obtainable, for there can be no doubt that in some respects more than one of our great Departments have been rather lax of late. "Muddling through," may be to some people a rather attractive pose, but it is unquestionably a very costly matter to a nation; and in times such as these it is little short of criminal. If the adoption of Lord Rosebery's suggestion will improve our organisation it cannot be adopted too soon. In such an upheaval as we have been passing through during the last seventeen months, many mistakes and even blunders were inevitable; but that is no reason why they should be continued. Mr. Lloyd George's appointment of Mr. Booth to an important post on the Munitions Board has, we believe, proved to be very satisfactory, as has also the utilisation from time to time, of specialists from some of the professions. One point we wish to emphasise with reference to the contention often made to the effect that business men, in larger measure than politicians, are more likely to conduct more successful the affairs of the nation, and it is that your pre-eminent business man is almost certain to be as much of a specialist as is any lawyer in the Cabinet or the House. The details of certain departments would perhaps be more expeditiously and less expensively transacted by the former, but our forensic friend would certainly score in his ability to consider the matter from all points of view. The much belauded business man is by no means the paragon he is often held up to be by such advocates as Lord Rosebery, but of him, as of any member of the Cabinet and of the House, it can be said that he might safely be relied upon to give of his best in the interests of the country.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. Hazell at the Police Court this afternoon with being in unlawful possession of 50 lbs. of raw opium.

Mr. Davidson, of Messrs Hastings and Hastings, defended.

A Chinese revenue officer gave evidence that on Saturday afternoon he was near the Yau-mai ferry wharf, and saw defendant carrying a parcel. He asked her what it contained but she did not reply and started to run away. He caught her and she then said the parcel contained clothing but inside the clothing he found opium.

By Mr. Davidson—She did not say she was carrying the parcel for a passenger by her boat. She said it was clothing which she was taking to wash.

Mr. Davidson submitted that the evidence given in this case was not sufficient evidence that the opium referred to was the defendant's and evidence was called on this point.

Defendant in the box said the parcel was given her by a man who engaged her boat to take him from the wharf to the Yau-mai ferry. The man was behind her and ran away when she was arrested. She did not know the bundle contained opium. She did not run away when she was arrested. The clothes did not belong to her.

Defendant was fined \$400 or two months' hard labour.

Mr. J. Bentley, of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, was summoned at the Police Court to-day for allowing his dog out in a back street without a muzzle, and was fined \$5.

"I was in gaol twenty years ago," a Chinese charged with larceny told the Magistrate this morning. Inspector Brazil, however, said that prisoner was banished eight years ago after another spell in gaol. Defendant was fined \$30 or six weeks.

"I would like to let the boy out without a ball but he would clear, I'm afraid," Inspector O'Sullivan told the Magistrate this morning in the case of two defendants, one a small boy, charged with selling lottery tickets. Defendants were remanded in bail of \$150 each.

For the week ending November 13th one fatal case of bubonic plague (Chinese) was reported. The case occurred in the Hui-chung district. In the same period, three fatal (Chinese) cases of diphtheria were reported, and four cases, two being fatal, of enteric fever—one British, one American and the rest Chinese, one being imported.

"I do not know whether that is true or not. It is an old dog, it is near the end of the year, and when the police catch them they always say that," said Inspector P. O'Sullivan at the Police Court this morning, when a Chinese, summoned for keeping a dog without a licence, said he had now got one. He was sent back to get the licence, and fined \$5 on coming back with a licence taken out two days after the summons.

In a Government Gazette Extraordinary, published yesterday, it is stated that His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 5 of the Full Court Ordinance, 1912, has been pleased to appoint Francis Arthur Hazell, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the Full Court for the purpose of the proceedings now pending in the Appellate Jurisdiction, Action between Francisco Pereira Marmelo (appellant) and the Great Western Smelting and Refining Company (respondents).

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Defendant was fined \$400 or two months' hard labour.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Rapp was fined \$5 by Mr. Hazell to-day for allowing his dog out unmuzzled.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth report "No Change" in the local share market this afternoon.

Thirty-five Chinese appeared in four gambling cases at the Magistrate's Court this morning. One keeper was fined \$150, the gamblers being fined \$3 each.

Ralph Crawford, a gunner in the R.G.A., was summoned at the Police Court to-day for assaulting a Chinese coolie. The case was adjourned.

Round in Canton Road, Kowloon, in possession of the stock and branch of a Winchester rifle, a Chinese was remanded by Mr. Hazell to-day for inquiry.

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Military experts estimate the German losses during September at 300,000 in Russia, and 100,000 in France. The Austrian losses for the month are estimated at 250,000, including 80,000 prisoners. These figures do not include the victims of famine and 50,000 troops drowned in the Polish marshes.

## ASSAULTING A RICHESHA COOLIE.

Felician Bachmaz, a Belgian, charged on remand before Mr. Lindell with assaulting a richsha coolie and damaging the richsha, was fined \$10 on each charge, and ordered to pay \$20 compensation to the coolie; who was discharged on the charge of theft from the passenger.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROL DUTIES URGENT NOTICE.

On and from November 16th, about sixty Patrolmen will be required each night for first night duty from the following Stations:—Central, No. 2, No. 7, Water Police, Hui-chung, Yau-mai, and Peak.

O. O. Companies and etc., will immediately prepare reports showing the number of men they have living near and available for Patrol duties at the above named Stations.

All Inspectors and Sergeants will meet at the Magistrate at 5.30 p.m. to-day (November 16th).

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## A FUGITIVE'S APPEAL.

### SEQUEL TO EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

Hung Shin Lung, who declares he is a political refugee, and formerly an officer in Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Revolutionary Army, appeared in the Full Court this morning to be released from Victoria Gaol on the ground that he was being illegally detained. Prisoner had been committed to gaol on a Magistrate's order following upon a requisition from the Canton authorities on a charge of murder at Sam-to-chuk in the Wei-chau district.

Mr. Eldon Potter made the application under Habeas Corpus, to the Full Court. The Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp), Mr. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. Jenkin (instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. F. M. Hodgson) represented the Crown.

The case, said Mr. Potter, involved a number of very important points of law and also a very important question of fact, namely, whether the surrender of the fugitive was sought for the purpose of trying or punishing him for a political offence and that question would involve the examination of a considerable amount of evidence. The fugitive was 40 years of age and at a comparatively early age joined the Chinese Army as a commissioned officer at the time when the Manchus still reigned in China. In 1911 while still a commissioned officer he joined the society known as the Ko Ming Tong, a political society formed for the purpose of getting rid of the Manchus dynasty, a society which was in fact so notorious that, he thought, their Lordships would take cognisance of it. A revolution broke out in China in 1912 and the fugitive took a prominent part in that revolution, the result of which was that the Manchu dynasty disappeared and a Republic was proclaimed and its place. The first President of the Republic was Sun Yat Sen, better known among the Chinese as Sun Wan. The fugitive remained in the service of the party and was appointed by Chan Kwing Ming, who was at that time Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Kwangtung, to the command of nine regiments. Subsequently, Chan Kwing Ming was appointed Governor-General of Kwangtung and he promoted the fugitive to be Commander-in-Chief of the 12th Division of the troops and he resided at the Governor-General's yamen. In February 1913 the fugitive was appointed superintendent of the district of Wei-chau, a civil and military appointment, and he retained that post until the Second Revolution which was for its object the deposing of Yuan Shih Kai and the setting up of Sun Yat Sen as President. "I would be remembered that Sun Yat Sen resigned in favour of Yuan Shih Kai and the second outbreak was in order to depose Yuan and re-place Sun. The fugitive took the side of Sun Yat Sen, to be more correct, of Chan Kwing Ming, who was one of the leading men who assisted to get rid of Yuan. Their Lordships, said counsel, had heard a lot about Chan Kwing Ming's abortive revolution. The fugitive took the losing side or perhaps he would not be there that day trying to avoid surrender. Another interesting fact was that the fugitive actually opposed with arms the present Governor-General of Canton, Leung Chai Kwong, as he was approaching that city; he opposed the advance of the man who was now seeking for the fugitive's surrender and counsel did not think that he could do better when dealing with that point than refer to the depositions in which the fugitive stated that in August 1913 he refused to follow Leung Chai Kwong, the man who counsel believed, had come before that Court to the extent of filing an affidavit.

The revolution or revolt of Chan Kwing Ming was a failure. They could call it what they liked outside—a mere attack upon an oil-shop by armed robbers. The witnesses for the Crown had stated that there was not a real revolution, but that there was an armed robbery going on in isolated places.

The Chief Justice: That was at the time when the *de facto* government was established.

Counsel agreed but added that the Crown witnesses had never heard of the *de facto* Government. Chan Kwing Ming fled and one of the last to see was the fugitive, and on the 7th August he came to Hongkong. Then he went to Shanghai and from there to Japan to join Sun Yat Sen in that country. Early in 1914 it was decided by Sun Yat Sen and his advisors to start another revolution and the fugitive arrived in Hongkong in March 1914 for that purpose. He received a commission from Sun Yat Sen as Commander-in-Chief of Wei-chau. In November he was at the village of Sam-to-chuk where a murder was supposed to have taken place. He was there as a commander-in-chief and not as the Crown witnesses alleged, in the guise of a highway robber breaking into oil-shops.

The Chief Justice: Instead of being a robber he was a highly distinguished military official.

Counsel said that he thought that he could satisfy the Court that the fugitive was not a robber but a man of the highest importance in the revolutionary government. He was a man of the greatest importance politically as their Lordships would see by the documents which the Chinese Government produced, documents which were in the form of gazettes in which they would not find a reference to the murder of a coolie in an oil-shop but they would find mentioned several times of the arrest of Hung Shin Lung. The Government would see as far as to offer a reward of \$10,000 for his arrest.

Dealing with the judgment of the Magistrate, Mr. Potter said that in effect, a

prisoner was being released from gaol on the ground that he was being illegally detained. Prisoner had been committed to gaol on a Magistrate's order following upon a requisition from the Canton authorities on a charge of murder at Sam-to-chuk in the Wei-chau district.

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## THAT "FRIEND" AGAIN.

### A Chinese was charged before Mr. Lindell this morning with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and 141 rounds of ammunition at Connaught Road Central.

Evidence was given that the arms were found very cleverly concealed. The defendant, who had just returned from America, was going into the country, taking with him a round table, but was stopped by the police as he was walking down Connaught Road Central. The arms were found in a hollowed-out leg of the table, the top being screwed on.

Defendant said he did not know there was anything in the table, which had been given him by a friend to take to the country. He could prove that the table was given him by a friend. When he said that to the Iukong the latter told him he had better go to California and get his friend to pay the dues.

A letter handed to his Worship stated that the defendant was going back to the country, and the writer was giving him a letter, a table and a gold coin.

Defendant was fined \$150 or six weeks' imprisonment, the arms being confiscated.

mean, "I do not believe him guilty but somebody else might." What was a *prima facie* case?

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Something on which the jury might reasonably convict.

The Chief Justice said he rather wanted to hear Mr. Potter "rub it in" about the Magistrate's judgment. With all due deference to the Magistrate he thought that it was wholly unnecessary to go into the reasons for finding a *prima facie* case. He had gone out of his way to express grave and possible doubts.

Mr. Potter said that he would rub it in, in a moment. Counsel's view was that the Magistrate's function was as a judge with limited powers and he might not utterly disbelieve the case that he would not commit the man for trial. For a Magistrate to find a man not guilty and then to commit him to trial was an absurdity.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: The Magistrate might have said that it was a case on which a jury might convict though he himself did not believe the case.

Mr. Potter pointed out that the Magistrate's Ordinance required that the Magistrate must in his opinion find there was a *prima facie* case. That was where the Magistrate went wrong. "I do not and the man guilty, I do not find a presumption of guilt, but some other being might." That was an entirely wrong exercise of the Magistrate's function.

The Chief Justice observed that supposing that the Magistrate had committed without giving his opinion the Full Court would have no power.

Mr. Potter said that was what the Magistrate did do at first and on application he gave his views for committing. Under the Magistrate's Ordinance it would not do for him to say "Well, I'll leave it for someone else to form an opinion," which was exactly what he had done in that case. If that was the duty of the Magistrate he was a mere puppet and nothing more; a mere automaton; and they knew that was not his position because they knew he was an official officer.

The Chief Justice said the man had been convicted on evidence which he (the Magistrate) did not believe.

Mr. Potter said, with great respect, that was his view entirely. The point raised was a most serious one and if a Magistrate could do that one of the safeguards to a prisoner was taken away. There was no authority for the proposition. The Magistrate would not take the responsibility and in effect said "I will shirk the whole thing and leave it to somebody else." What the Magistrate decided was that there was not a *prima facie* case. In a much as three men had gone into the box and said they saw the prisoner shoot the coolie, a jury might believe it or another tribunal might believe it.

The Chief Justice said he had never heard of such a decision and what troubled him was a Magistrate committing on evidence which he (the Magistrate) did not believe. After hearing the evidence for the defence he raised a new opinion. It seemed to him (the Chief Justice) that if the Magistrate was going to convict when he distinctly had that opinion, was there any case at all in which he could not commit?

Mr. Potter said there must be enough that the post of Magistrate would become ministerial and not judicial.

The Justice Judge said it was his opinion that the Magistrate formulated his opinion on the argument which had gone before. A judgment was not always given when a prisoner was committed and any doubt the Magistrate might have were locked away in his own breast.

Mr. Potter said there must, enough evidence of a probable presumption of guilt for a man to be convicted. There could not possibly be two standards—a shadowy standard that the jury might convict, and another standard of a clear and probable presumption. It was impossible to think that the Legislature meant two standards. It could not be presumed that a Magistrate of this Colony did not know the popular meaning of a *prima facie* case.

The Justice Judge: He has to construe the Ordinance, which nobody appears to succeed in doing.

The hearing was adjourned.

The Hon. Mr. Cland Severn, Colonial Secretary, was present during a part of the afternoon sitting.

## GYMKHANA TRAINING TIMES.

### Moss of the police in training for next Saturday's Gymkhana (postponed from last Saturday) were galloped this morning. The grass course was closed owing to rain. The times done were—

Roman Chief, Sedgwick, 11 miles, 39, 1.13, 1.50, 2.35.4, 3.00.3; last 1.84.4. Still has the habit of slackening, or is it tiring, at the finish.

Masocote, 3 furlongs, 14.3+30.8+43.

Vary fit.

Aldwych, Gagg, 1 mile, 25.5, 1.11.2, 1.44.1, 2.20.1; last 1.34. Went very smartly. Will have to improve considerably to win.

Roman Chief, Knoll, 1 mile, 41.1.18, 1.53.9, 2.28.1; last 1.32.8. Went easily all the way; good finish.

Saxon Chief, Forbes, 1 mile, 35, 1.10, 1.44, 2.19.3; last 1.35.3. Went off too fast for the first half; finished dead.

Dunrobin, boy, 1 mile 50, 1.14, 1.47, 2.20; last 1.35.

Shamrock, boy, 11 miles, 39, 1.17.2, 1.55, 2.32.1, 3.00.3; last 1.74.1. Taken easily all the way. This pony should be in top form by Saturday.

Ideal Dahlia, Knoll, and Skelp, Kramer, 1 mile, 38, 1.13.8, 1.49.4, 2.22.9; last 1.32.4.

Duke Dahlia, boy, 1 mile, 41.5, 1.15, 1.50.1, 2.22.9; last 1.04.3; last 1.32.2. Going better than during training for previous Gymkhana.

Lorenz, Forbes, 1 mile, 39, 34, 22.1+45.1. Went very nicely; good finish.

Maybey, boy, 11 miles, 39, 1.18.2, 1.50, 2.25.4, 3.00.2; last 1.33.3. Taken easily all the way. Should be in the pink of condition on Saturday.

Castellan, boy, 1 mile, 42, 1.20.3, 1.50.5, 2.20.8; last 1.34. Too fast. Training stopped on account of an attack of bleeding from the nose.

## OIL FUEL FOR SHIPS.

### Probable Development After The War.

The end of the war, according to the *Syren* and *Shipping*, is apparently to see the oil-burning steamer in greater favour than it has ever been. The majority of the vessels of the type regularly seen in United Kingdom ports are tankers, which are obviously able to burn liquid fuel with the maximum of economic advantage. But in several parts of the world—notably on the North and South American Pacific coasts—oil burning passenger vessels are proving highly successful. When the enterprise of the group of British shipping companies mature, we may look for something of the same kind on the Atlantic.

Moreover, if, as we confidently believe will be the case, their example is extensively followed, the demand for oil-burning installations will be very great.

In these circumstances, we think that makers of burners would be justified in giving greater publicity—not, perhaps, to the technical details of their systems with which the public is not familiar, but to the fact that they are able to burn oil.

There are, however, other reasons which are not less entitled to consideration. Deep sea fishing vessels need power for other purposes than propulsion, and they get it very conveniently and cheaply in the motor winches, which are available in capable of satisfactory service. But it is the case, we think, that British fishing vessels, which are practically no competitors in any way, if they had a 20 h.p. engine would not be hanging fire to the extent it is.

Another reason for the low compression oil engine's unpopularity with the water owners is to be found in the fact that this particular fishing industry is carried on by more or less powerful groups of capitalists, who are heavy proprietors of steamers. Their businesses are organised on the basis of steamers, and they are unlikely to be susceptible to changes over to the full-powered, deep sea motor fishing vessel, a highly efficient mechanical proposition and convincingly superior all round to the big steam trawler. Eventually it will be of course, as that in addition to the difficulties of the problems involved, make us have decided only to be patient.

A FAVORITE RHE DOWNS.

THE other, the football player and the all round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a rub-down after a hard game. All-around, dispiriting, the magic and pleasant smelling ointment is in every household. It is the only one that is so effective. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE other, the football player and the all round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a rub-down after a hard game. All-around, dispiriting, the magic and pleasant smelling ointment is in every household. It is the only one that is so effective. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE other, the football







## BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE WAR.

## ITALY'S FIRST BLOW IN THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

## THE BOMBARDMENT OF DEDEAGATCH.

## WOMEN TO TAKE THE PLACE OF 150,000 MEN.

## RESERVE OF WOMEN TO BE MOBILISED.

## BRITISH OFFICIALS ARRESTED IN PERSIA.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## ITALY PARTICIPATES IN THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

SALONIKA, Nov. 15.

The Italian cruiser *Piemonte* has arrived here.

## IN ACTION AT DEDEAGATCH.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

The *Matin's* Salonika correspondent states that the *Piemonte* bombarded Dedeağatch, doing great damage. This is Italy's first participation in the Balkan campaign.

## DETAILS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

LATER.

The *Piemonte's* bombardment lasted an hour. Five were directed at the railway station, where eighty wagons were destroyed. The coast batteries were silenced. An enemy submarine twice attempted to torpedo the cruiser which, by clever manoeuvring, avoided the torpedoes and opened fire on the submarine. It is not known whether the latter was sunk.

The *Piemonte* left for Salonika.

## WOMEN SUBSTITUTES FOR 150,000 MEN.

## RESERVES OF WOMEN TO BE MOBILISED.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Owing to the increasing openings for the employment of women, in consequence of the present heavy enlistment, the Advisory Committee appointed by the Home Office reports that substitutes will probably have to be found for over 150,000 men, the bulk of whom must be drawn from among women. The Committee recommends that reserves of women should be mobilised and submits proposals for their rapid training, especially as clerks.

## BRITISH OFFICIALS ARRESTED IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Press Bureau states that it is reported that the British Consul and the Manager of the Imperial Bank at Shiraz have been made prisoners by an order from Teheran.

## THE BOMB ATTACK ON VERONA.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

There is great indignation throughout Italy at the Austrian attack on Verona. The Pope was deeply affected by the news and ordered details to be obtained from the Archbishop of Verona.

## MR. CHURCHILL AND HIS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, whose resignation as a member of the Cabinet, was announced a day or two ago, is expected to make a personal statement in the House of Commons to-day.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that there is some likelihood of his retirement paving the way for Lord Derby entering the Cabinet.

## A BUSINESS MAN WANTED FOR THE CABINET.

## SUGGESTION BY LORD ROSEBURY.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

In a letter to the *Times*, the Earl of Rosebery suggests that a non-political business man would be invaluable in the Cabinet.

## ANOTHER GALLANT DEED.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Lord Salford has died of wounds received in action. [His Lordship was a Captain in the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Special Reserve. He was about forty years old. — Ed.]

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## NEW MASTER OF MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mr. A. C. Benton, the well-known novelist, has been appointed Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he has been a lecturer for many years.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The death is announced of Dr. Booker Washington.

[This distinguished gentleman and scholar did much for the advancement of his negro countrymen. — Ed.]

## THE BALKANS.

## "SITUATION CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED."

ROSE, Nov. 15.

A telegram from Mitrovitz on the 13th states that the situation had considerably improved. Attempts to separate the southern Serbian forces and the Montenegrins had failed.

The Bulgarians were defeated ten kilometres from Nish and forced to retire.

The Serbians also forced the Bulgarians menacing Monastir to retire.

## GERMANS ADMIT RUSSIAN PRESSURE AND SERBIAN ATTACKS.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15.

A German communiqué says that the positions are generally unchanged, but the Russians are pressing the Austrians north of the Kovel-Sarny railway.

It also admits that the armies of Kiev and Gallitz have had to deal with Serbian attacks, which were only repulsed after obstinate fighting.

## ITALIANS STORM AUSTRIAN ENTRENCHMENTS.

ROME, Nov. 15.

The Italians are progressing in the Flezzo Basin and on the heights north-east of Gorizia. A communiqué says: "We stormed strong entrenchments at Djilafasche, on the Carso Plateau, where a squadron of aeroplanes made very successful raids. Enemy aeroplanes were driven off."

## ITALY'S PROTEST TO NEUTRALS.

ROME, Nov. 15.

Italy has addressed a strong protest to the Neutral Powers against the sinking of the *Acronaut* without warning—an action which involved the loss of the lives of women and children and was opposed to all the principles of civilisation.

## RUSSIANS AGAIN REPULSE THE GERMANS.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 15.

An official communiqué says that the German attempt to resume the offensive in the Iksai region has been repulsed. Fighting continues near Tcharnyak.

Our fire frustrated the enemy's attempts to advance in the direction of the Styr.

## SURPRISE ATTACK ON "THE LABYRINTH."

PARIS, Nov. 15.

The evening communiqué says that in Artois the Germans launched a surprise attack on "The Labyrinth" on Sunday morning and succeeded in penetrating one of our first line trenches, from which they were immediately ejected. The enemy left all their wounded on the ground.

The French artillery successfully pounded the German organisations on the Plateau of Novvrou.

An artillery duel continues in Champagne and on the heights of the Meuse.

## THE PERSIAN TROUBLE.

## Shah to Refrain From "Policy Of Adventure."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 15.

A telegram from Teheran on the 12th inst. says that the decision of the Shah to remain at Teheran has reassured the populace. The Musulman Clergy are showing great reserve in their Moharram sermons. The Russian force is only two days' march from the capital.

Persians report that the enemies of Russia are withdrawing from Teheran in groups, accompanied by the leaders there.

The Shah's *entourage* declare that the monarch is determined to refrain from a policy of adventure.

## PRINCE ALBERT.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Prince Albert is suffering from obstinate gastric disorder, and will undergo special treatment for some weeks in London.

## EARLY COLDS.

Be careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter-long cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## SPORTING.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Hongkong v. Staff and Departmentals.

On Wednesday the Hongkong F.C. will play the Staff and Departmentals on the Club Ground, the kick-off being at 5 p.m. sharp. The Club team will be: S. S. Swan, J. Stalker and R. Edwards; P. Tol, T. B. Chassels, and M. L. Ball; W. Fraser, J. Stewart, J. Walker, H. McE. McFarish, and W. V. Fennell.

## Hongkong League.

Following are the matches for the week:—

## WEDNESDAY.

88th Company R.G.A. v. Bolcher's, Military Ground, 8 p.m. Referee, Mr. Davies, A.O.C.

67th Company v. 88th Company, Naval Ground, 8 p.m. Referee, Mr. F. W. Wright.

Hongkong University v. Shropshire II, Club Ground, 3 p.m. Referee, Sergt. Fragnell.

## SATURDAY.

Hongkong v. R.F. (Hongkong League), Naval Ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. F. W. Wright.

Shropshire v. Navy (H.K.L.), Military Ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. A. A. Wilson.

St. Joseph's College v. Islamics, Military Ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Sergt. Ross, R.G.A.

Lain Liong v. Kowloon Dock Juniors, Naval Ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Corpl. Thornton, R.G.A.

## Hongkong F.A. Referees' Examination.

The following have passed a referees' examination held by the Hongkong F.A. Referees' Board on Thursday:—Mr. G. Caldwell, R.S., Mr. Davies, A.O.C., Sergt. Fragnell and Ross, R.G.A., and Corpl. Thornton, R.G.A. Subject to officiating satisfactorily at a test match, these will be placed on the official list of referees.

## 50 ZEPPELINS LOST.

## Heavy Casualties Among Baby-Killers.

I learn from a reliable source in Fried. Richthofen (says the *Express*) General, commanding the German Headquarters Staff, that the loss of thirty-eight Zeppelin and nine Farveral airships since the war began up to August 1, 1915. Since that date a further report states that two Zeppelins and one Farveral are missing. The missing of the airships were brought down by the Allies' aerial guns and the remainder had "accidents" while landing. The average cost of these airships is over £100,000, while the newest models cost nearly double this sum. Therefore Germany has lost over £5,000,000 in a year in airships, some of which have killed and wounded 500 persons.

## SHATTERED MAN'S LUCK.

Doctor's Tribute to Fortitude of the Wounded.

At a meeting of the Thetford, Norfolk, Board of Guardians, a letter was read from one of the medical officers, Dr. W. E. Cooper, who is on service at No. 58, British General Hospital, France. In the course of the letter he refers to the remarkable fortitude shown by our wounded soldiers. He says:—"Patients are generally sent in batches of 50 to 150 to the different hospitals, and then for the next few days we are busy cutting off smashed arms and legs and hunting for fragments of shells and bullets. Our patients are generally awfully good and cheerful, I was talking to a man last week in one of the wards, who told me he was very lucky to be where he was, as he might have been seriously hurt. All that happened to him was:—

1. Left leg off above the knee.

2. Right leg shattered with shell, but getting better.

3. Two and a half fingers off the left hand.

4. Some fragments of shell in head and neck.

This man was also a good bit torn. Curious idea some people have as to what constitutes luck. But they are all like that. A grumbler is almost unknown.

PERFECTLY EXTERMINATING PATROL.

"I've come to the conclusion it is a very expensive thing to kill a man," writes a private in the Devon in the course of a letter to friends in Devonshire. "He goes on:—

"It's really wonderful how small the casualties are when one thinks of the number of shells and other 'amusements' which a constantly trying about. One spongers used to narrow escapes and seems quite oblivious to the fact that one is at times playing with the Great Responder's side. I had two experiences in one night. On the first occasion I was working with another chap making a parapet in a new section of trench when a sniper hit one of the front bags. We were on the parapet, but as we lifted another bag, he hit the sandbag. Later I was on a listening patrol, crept up between the lines and listening for news of the enemy. This is a rare trial for the nerves. Every time a flag goes up one has an uncomfortable feeling that the Germans have a splendid view of one's prostrate self.

When we went out the German snipers were just coming out too. They were about 200 yards away at first. I think they must have heard a party working behind our line, for they began working closer until they were only seventy yards away, and we could distinctly hear their loading and moving. As they were firing over us it began to get a bit warm. We just thinking of getting a move on when a machine gun started firing. And the first burst of bullets went into the foot of a little bush four or five yards away. The next burst sent the dirt flying all about, some getting down my neck. Quite near enough to make me jump. I have been very lucky. When we were a bit late (the trenches) two shells burst right over our platoon. Nearly all of us were sprinkled with mud, but nobody was injured."

## SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Education, October 13.  
CRUICKING DEBATS OF HEARTS AND FAITHS.

In the Scottish Association League, Heart of Mid-Lothian suffered one of the severest defeats they have ever experienced on their own ground; they were experimenting with players, Ayr United caught them at a disadvantage, and routed them at all points. Falkirk also came a bad cropper. Greenock Morton putting on 6 goals with the greatest ease. It was a poor thing between Third Lanark and Raith Rovers, the Volunteers just managing to get their first victory this year. A stiff encounter took place between Dundee and St. Mirren, though the play was far from brilliant. Queen's Park surprised their many friends by a fine show against Dumbarton, where they scored with great verve.

The final for the Glasgow Cup was a disappointing affair, tame and commonplace beyond all precedent. Celtic were the better team—much better than the 2 to 1 would seem to show. The crowd numbered some 70,000.

## SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Hearts, 0; Ayr United, 3.  
Kilmarnock, 0; Hibernians, 0.  
Dundee, 1; St. Mirren, 0.  
Raith Rovers, 0; Third Lanark, 1.  
Greenock Morton, 6; Falkirk, 0.  
Aberdeen, 1; Clyde, 1.  
Partick Thistle, 0; Hamilton Academical, 1.

Motherwell, 3; Airdrieonians, 2.  
Dumbarton, 2; Queen's Park, 4.

GLASGOW CUP FINAL.  
Celtic, 2; Rangers, 1.

As I have already written you, the only Rugby in Scotland will be played by the Public Schools. The teams have been deprived of many who, in the regular course of events, would have returned to the schools for another year; they are therefore lighter and younger; but the game—Championship and ordinary—promises to be as spirited and attractive as ever. Watson's deserved their win in a stubbornly contested game with Royal High School; and Dollar had a narrow victory over Glenhead.

AN APOLOGUE FROM THE FRONT.

At the annual meeting of the Dumbart Golf Club, the following apology for absence was sent by the Rev. James Kirk, the minister of the parish, who is now at the front:—

Dear Mr. Brooke, I wish I could. But really I cannot come. A game's on here which we would. Even though it means the death of some. It may be lost for these few balls. That is through air in league-long drives; that is the game's over call. The frantic "Fore!" to guard our lives. What's the game, we try to "stick it." Though certainly it is not "cricket." If now your ear could only mark it. You'd say 'twas tennis from the "racquet."

The game we'll win, I'm sure, if all are sharers. And Britain, like Dumbart, retains her office-bearers.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

With the variety programme fitted out with new songs, jokes and business, and Mr. Horace Goldin as mystifying as ever in his long and rapid series of illusions, the Bandmann Company enters upon the last week of its successful stay in Hongkong.

Mr. Gaudard, too, amazingly, the Misses Hay and Crawford dance cleverly, Miss Barbara Babington sing charmingly, while there is local and topical interest in a new song given by Bert Leywood and May Norrell. "The Riksha Mystery" has been added to Mr. Goldin's bewildering performance, which goes as well as ever.

## ORGAN RECITAL.

Yesterday's afternoon organ recital at the Cathedral by Mr. Denman Fuller, with solo singing by Miss Wilkes, afforded very great pleasure to a large congregation, and the collection should materially relieve the Cathedral Organ Fund, which has recently had heavy calls upon it necessitated by urgent repairs. Miss Wilkes was heard to admirable advantage in two songs, the recitatives and air "Angels ever bright and fair" (Handel) and the air "Hear ye, Israel" (Mendelssohn). Mr. Denman Fuller again proved himself an excellent exponent of organ music, his selections being "Pavane" (Bach), "Andante in D-flat" (Debussy), "Andante in D-flat" (Liszt), "Basso continuo" (Aronsky), and "Toccata" (Bachman).

## To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance of 1911 and 1913, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, New Government Building, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock. Proxy for the purposes provided in this and Section.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1915.  
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,  
Liquidators.  
Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1915.

(Continued on page 6.)

## Queen's Dispensary.

Hayes &amp; Co., Ltd.

Chemists, Druggists &amp; Dispensers.

81, Queen's Road Central.

TEL. 499.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE  
TAILORS  
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

As a F. W. B. & Co.  
(Glasgow & London)  
HONGKONG 1915

## THE HANDY BOAT FOR MACAO.

## THE S.S. "OHUEN OHOW"

## THE ONLY BOAT LEAVING AT 5 P.M. EVERY DAY.

Back again by noon on the following day.

SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 1.30 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 5 P.M.

FARES.—First Class \$2 Single; \$3 Return (Saloon).

First Class \$1 .. \$1.50 .. (Saloon) for Chinese.

Second Class 60 cts. Single; \$1 Return.

Electric Fan; throughout. First Class Attention. Ample Saloons and Cabin Accommodation.

Passengers may sleep on board without additional charge on return Makau only.

## THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.

Sole Agents for

## THE GANDY BELT

MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Seacombe, Cheshire, England.

Large Stocks of "Gandy" Belting and Belt Fasteners.

4 QUEEN'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG.Telegrams "Corrugated"  
Telephone No. 501.

## THE TOP NOTCH SCOTCH.

KING  
GEORGE  
IV  
Scotch  
Whisky

Its world-wide popularity is due to its mature ripeness, soft refinement, and exquisite flavor.

One of the principal brands of  
DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED,  
DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

SOLE AGENTS  
GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd  
Wine Merchants.  
8, Queen's Road, Central,  
Hongkong.

TEL. No. 125.



## SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMER	To	REMARKS
LONDON & BOMBAY via NELLORE	See Special	19th Nov.	Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NANKIN	Capt. G. M. King	23rd Nov.	Passage
LONDON via SINGAPORE, NAGAYA	Capt. A. B. G. King	24th Nov.	Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NANKIN	Capt. C. E. King	4th Dec.	Passage

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.  
All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office. E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA  
AND SEATTLE

In connection with THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE &  
ST. PAUL RAILWAY  
FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA via  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI  
AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "CHICAGO MARU"	Capt. K. Hori	Tuesday, 30th Nov.	at 3 p.m.
S.S. "CANADA MARU"	Capt. T. S. King	Thursday, 9th Dec.	at 3 p.m.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the latest apparatus. Best adapted for carrying Bulk, Passengers and Parcels.

For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM,  
PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "TAMAR"	Capt. K. Hori	Thursday, 18th Nov.	at Noon.
S.S. "DAIWIN MARU"	Capt. S. Sato	Thursday, 18th Nov.	at Noon.

For ANPING AND TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

## FOR HAIPHONG via HOIHOW.

S.S. "KEIJO MARU"	Capt. T. Koshi	Friday, 19th Nov.	at 10 a.m.
S.S. "DAIWIN MARU"	Capt. S. Sato	Friday, 19th Nov.	at 10 a.m.

These Steamers of Coast and Foreign Line have excellent accommodation for first class passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Suez Canal near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO—  
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,  
Second Floor No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
MAIL SERVICE

## TO AUSTRALIA, via MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE  
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	27th November	28th Nov. at 11 a.m.
ST. ALBANS	18th December	14th Dec. at 11 a.m.
EMPIRE	7th January	3rd Jan. at 11 a.m.
EASTERN		31st Jan. at 11 a.m.

These above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to—  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.  
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## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAIRO, in connection with the  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.  
AND "AFRIC LINE"  
Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
"KUT SANG"	18th Nov.	A Natal Line Steamer	End of November.

For Freight and further particulars apply to—  
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REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS AND SUEZ PANAMA CANALS.  
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Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. "RIOMUN MARU"	For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	On 20th Nov.
S.S. "HOTOYO MARU"	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	On 28th Dec.
S.S. "BANRI MARU"	For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	On 17th Dec.

For Freight on Passage apply to—  
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## SHIPPING

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	To	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	See Special	Nov. 18, at 4 p.m.	
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	See Special	Nov. 21, Daylight	
SHANGHAI	See Special	Nov. 21, Daylight	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	See Special	Nov. 23, at 4 p.m.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	See Special	Nov. 30, at 4 p.m.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER.—Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "HANUL"

MANILA LINE—Two Screw Steamers "Chihna," "Taming," & "Tean" Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Tean."

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S.S. "Aishi," "Chuan," "Liangshu," "Lichow," "Yeh chow" and "Sinking," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Telephone No. 36. AGENTS.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	STEAMER	To	REMARKS
SINGAPORE & SOERABAYA	See Special	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	See Special	THURSDAY, Nov. 18, Daylight	
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & MOJI	See Special	THURSDAY, Nov. 18, Daylight	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	See Special	THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 3 p.m.	
MANILA	See Special	SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	See Special	SUNDAY, Nov. 21, Daylight	
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	See Special	SUNDAY, Nov. 21, Daylight	
KOBÉ & MOJI	See Special	TUESDAY, Nov. 23, Daylight	
SHANGHAI	See Special	THURSDAY, Nov. 25, Daylight	
SANDAKAN	See Special	FRIDAY, Nov. 26, at Noon	
MANILA	See Special	SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 p.m.	

## RETURN TOUS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers "Kwang," "Nanking," "Loyang" & "Fooking" leave about every 3 weeks generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yokohama," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient movement is shown) Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 18 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified Surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Labad, Datin, Simpang, Tawac, Unkan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
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## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

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AGENTS.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.  
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU (Cargo Steamer)	11,000-12 knots	Sun., 28th Nov.
TENYO MARU (Cargo Steamer)	11,000-12 knots	Tues., 30th Nov. at Noon.
NIPPON MARU (Cargo Steamer)	11,000-12 knots	Tues., 14th Dec. at 10.30 a.m.
SHINYO MARU (Cargo Steamer)	11,000-12 knots	Thurs., 23rd Dec.
OHIO MARU (Cargo Steamer)	11,000-12 knots	Tues., 23rd Dec. at Noon.
PERIA MARU (Cargo Steamer)	11,000-12 knots	Wed., 26th Jan. at Noon.
DAIREN MARU (Cargo Steamer)	11,000-12 knots	

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First Class to London. 271-10. Return (6 months) £190.  
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## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Coronel via Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso. Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer	Displacement Tons & Speed	Sailing
KIYO MARU	17,200-15 knots	Saturday, 5th Jan. at Noon.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to—  
K. DOI Acting Agent,  
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier),  
Telephone 271.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT  
TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	Displacement	SAILING DATE
MARSHALLS & LONDON			
via SINGAPORE	SHIRANO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 18th Nov. at Noon.
MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID	KATORI MARU	21,000	THURSDAY, 25th Dec. at Noon.
VICTORIA, E.C. & SEAT.	AKI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 30th Nov. at Noon.
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 14th Dec. at Noon.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	TANGO MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Dec. at 4 p.m.
via MANILA, THURS. DAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBÉ	IYO MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 18th Nov.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE	SAKUKI MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 27th November.
PENANG & RANGOON	SAKUKI MARU	12,500	
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE	KIRIN MARU	9,000	FRIDAY, 28th Nov.
MALACCA AND COLOMBO	SAKUKI MARU	9,000	Nov.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,600	MONDAY, 13th Dec. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU	19,000	WEDNESDAY, 17th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU	12,500	FRIDAY, 19th Nov.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

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Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, TAIL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship NELLORE, Captain A. M. King, carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 19th November, 1915, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship Mongolia from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Suez and Vindictive, and two and cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London etc. will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the S. S. King due in London about 3rd January, 1916.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to—  
E. A. HEWITT,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1915.

## THE BANK LINE LTD.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship "INVERIC,"  
Capt. A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched, as above, on SATURDAY, 30th November, 1915.

For Freight and further particulars apply to—  
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
Managing Agents,  
Hongkong, Sept. 22, 1915. 626

## FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

S.S. "KOAN MARU"

About end of November.

For freight etc., apply to  
JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1915. 908

## FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. "INVERCYLIDE"

About 1st December.

For freight and further particulars, please apply to  
JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, Oct. 27, 1915. 914

## NOTICE

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